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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

REPORT BY THE VOLUNTARY GROUP OF EXPERTS TO STUDY ALLOCATION AND IMPROVED USE OF THE RADIO-FREQUENCY SPECTRUM AND SIMPLIFICATION OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS

PART B

RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO THE RADIO REGULATIONS

NOTES BY THE VGE

1) The following abbreviations are used in this Report to indicate recommended changes to the Radio Regulations provisions:

NOC No change

ADD Addition

(ADD) Text transferred from elsewhere in the RR

MOD Substantial modifications

(MOD) Modifications without substantial changes

SUP Deletion of the text

SUP* Text transferred elsewhere

2) **S - numbering** scheme is used for identification of Chapters, Articles and newly introduced Sections.

Cross references are made to the existing RR numbers unless the referenced provision have been moved to a new place.

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RADIO REGULATIONS

PREAMBLE

ADD	1A	These Regulations are founded on the following principles:
ADD	1B	Administrations shall endeavour to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services. To that end, they shall endeavour to apply the latest technical advances as soon as possible. (CS195)
ADD	1C	In using frequency bands for radio services, administrations shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary-satellite orbit are limited natural resources and that they must be used rationally, efficiently and economically, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries. (CS196)
ADD	1D	All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other administrations or of recognized operating agencies, or of other duly authorized operating agencies which carry on a radio service, and which operate in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations. (CS197)
ADD	1E	With a view to fulfilling the purposes of the Union appearing in Article 1 of the Constitution, these Regulations have the following objectives:
ADD	1F	to facilitate equitable access to and the orderly use of the natural resources of the radio-frequency spectrum and the geostationary-satellite orbit;
ADD	1G	to ensure the availability and protection from harmful interference of the frequencies provided for distress and safety purposes;
ADD	1H	to assist in the prevention and resolution of harmful interference between the radio services of different administrations;
ADD	11	to facilitate the efficient and effective operation of all radiocommunication services;
ADD	1 J	to provide for and where necessary regulate new applications of radiocommunication technology.
MOD	1 <u>1K</u>	The application of the provisions of these Regulations by the International Telecommunication Union does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Union concerning the sovereignty or the legal status of any country, territory or geographical area.

CHAPTER SI

MOD	Terminology and Technical Characteristics
(MOD)	ARTICLE 4 <u>S1</u>
NOC	Terms and Definitions
	Introduction
MOD 2	For the purposes of these Regulations, the following terms shall have the meanings defined below. These terms and definitions do not, however, necessarily apply for other purposes. Definitions identical to those contained in the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)Annex to the Constitution or the Annex to the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992) are marked "(CONV.)" (CS)" or "(CV)" respectively. ** Note: If, in the text of a definition below, a term is printed in italics, this
	means that the term itself is defined in this Article.
	Reasons: Consequential to the decisions of APP-92.
SUP	**Note by the General Secretariat: The following provisions: 4, 26, 36, 110, 112 and 163 contain definitions identical to those in the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).
	Reasons: This Note is incomplete and does not appear to be necessary.
	Section I. General Terms
MOD 3	1.1 Administration: Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and in the Administrative Regulations (CONV.)(CS).
	Reasons: To align with the CS/An. 1002.
(MOD) 4	1.2 Telecommunication: Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writings, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems (CONV.)(CS).
	Reasons: To align with the CS/An. 1012.
(MOD) 5	1.3 Radio: A general term applied to the use of radio waves (CONV.).
	Reasons: The term Radio is not defined in the Constitution or the Convention (Geneva, 1992).

NOC	6	•
(MOD)	7	1.5 Radiocommunication: Telecommunication by means of radio waves (CONV.)(CS)(CV).
		Reasons: To align with the CS/An. 1009 and CV/An. 1005.
NOC	8 to 14	
MOD	15	1.13 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC): Time scale, based on the second (SI), as defined and recommended by the CCIRin the most recent version of ITU-R Recommendation 460, and maintained by the International Time Bureau (BIH).
		For most practical purposes associated with the Radio Regulations, UTC is equivalent to mean solar time at the prime meridian (0° longitude), formerly expressed in GMT.
		Reasons: Simplification by maintaining the reference only to the appropriate ITU-R Recommendations.
NOC	16 to 22	
SUP	23	3.4 Aeronautical Fixed Service: A radiocommunication service between specified fixed points provided primarily for the safety of air navigation and for the regular, efficient and economical operation of air transport.
		<u>Reasons</u> : The VGE recommends that the Aeronautical Fixed Service be assimilated with the Fixed Service and not be retained as a separate service.
NOC	24 and 25	
(MOD)	26	3.7 Mobile Service: A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations (CONV.)(CV).
		Reasons: To align with the CV/An. 1003.
NOC	27 to 35B	
(MOD)	36	3.17 Broadcasting Service: A radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmission (CONV.)(CS).
		Reasons: To align with the CS/An. 1010.
NOC	37 to 55	

(MOD)	56	3.37 Safety Service: Any radiocommunication service used permanently or temporarily for the safeguarding of human life and property (CONV.).
		Reasons: The term Safety Service is not defined in the Constitution or the Convention (Geneva, 1992).
NOC	57 to 63	
SUP	64	4.7 Aeronautical Fixed Station: A station in the aeronautical fixed service.
		Reasons: Consequential to the VGE recommendation to delete RR 23.
NOC	65 to 109	•
		Section V. Operational Terms
(MOD)	110	5.1 Public Correspondence: Any telecommunication which the offices and stations must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission (CONV.)(CS).
		Reasons: To align with the CS/An. 1004.
(MOD)	111	5.2 Telegraphy: A form of telecommunication which is concerned in any process providing transmission and reproduction at a distance of documentary matter, such as written or printed matter or fixed images, or the reproduction at a distance of any kind of information in such a form. For the purposes of the Radio Regulations, unless otherwise specified therein, telegraphy shall mean a form of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code. (CS).
(MOD)		* Note by the General Secretariat: This definition is not in alignment with No. 1016 of the Annex 2-to the Convention Constitution. The corresponding definition in that Annex shall prevail to the extent that there are differences between them (see also Resolution 68).
		Reasons: Consequential to the decisions of APP-92.
(MOD)	112	5.3 Telegram: Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified (CONV.)(CS).
NOC	113 to 115	Reasons: To align with the CS/An. 1013.

5.7 (MOD) 116 Facsimile: A form of telegraphy for the transmission of fixed images, with or without half-tones, with a view to their reproduction in a permanent form. In this definition the term telegraphy has the same general meaning as defined in the Convention. Reasons: To align with the CS/An. MOD 117 5.8 Telephony*: A form of telecommunication set-up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech. Reasons: To align with the CS/An. 1017. NOC 118 to 146 (MOD) 147 6.17 Occupied Bandwidth: The width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage β/2 of the total mean power of a given emission. Unless otherwise specified by the CCIRin an ITU-R Recommendation for the appropriate class of emission, the value of $\beta/2$ should be taken as 0.5%. Reasons: Consequential to the decisions of APP-92. NOC 148 and 149 6.20 (MOD) 150 Power: Whenever the power of a radio transmitter, etc. is referred to it shall be expressed in one of the following forms, according to the class of emission, using the arbitrary symbols indicated: peak envelope power (PX or pX); mean power (PY or pY); carrier power (PZ or pZ). For different classes of emission, the relationships between peak envelope power, mean power and carrier power, under the conditions of normal operation and of no modulation, are contained in CCIRITU-R Recommendations which may be used as a guide. For use in formulae, the symbol p denotes power expressed in watts and the symbol P denotes power expressed in decibels relative to a reference level. Reasons: Consequential to the decisions of APP-92. NOC 151 to 160

(MOD)	161	7.2 Permissible Interference ¹ : Observed or predicted interference which complies with quantitative interference and sharing criteria contained in these Regulations or in CCIRITU-R Recommendations or in special agreements as provided for in these Regulations.
		Reasons: Consequential to the decisions of APP-92.
NOC	161.1	¹ The terms permissible interference and accepted interference are used in the coordination of frequency assignments between administrations.
NOC	162	7.3 Accepted Interference ¹ : Interference at a higher level than that defined as permissible interference and which has been agreed upon between two or more administrations without prejudice to other administrations.
NOC	162.1	The terms permissible interference and accepted interference are used in the coordination of frequency assignments between administrations.
(MOD)	163	7.4 Harmful Interference: Interference which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with these Regulations (CS).
NOC	164	Reasons: To align with the CS/An. 1003.
NOC	164 to 183	
	184	NOT U.S. I
	to 207	NOT allocated.
(MOD)		ARTICLE 2 <u>S2</u>
MOD		Nomenclature of the Frequency and Wavelength Bands Used in Radiocommunication
ADD		Section I. Frequency and Wavelength Bands
MOD	208	§ 1. The radio spectrum shall be subdivided into nine frequency bands, which shall be designated by progressive whole numbers in accordance with the following table. As the unit of frequency is the hertz (Hz), frequencies shall be expressed:

- in kilohertz (kHz), up to and including 3 000 kHz;
- in megahertz (MHz), above 3 MHz, up to and including 3 000 MHz;
- in gigahertz (GHz), above 3 GHz, up to and including 3 000 GHz.

For bands above 3 000 GHz, i.e. centimillimetric waves, micrometric waves and decimicrometric waves, it would be appropriate to use terahertz (THz).

However, where adherence to these provisions would introduce serious difficulties, for example in connection with the notification and registration of frequencies, the lists of frequencies and related matters, reasonable departures may be made.

Band Number	Symbols	Frequency Range (lower limit exclusive, upper limit inclusive)	Corresponding Metric Subdivision	Metric Abbreviations for the Bands
4	VLF	3 to 30 kHz	Myriametric waves	B.Mam
5	LF	30 to 300 kHz	Kilometric waves	B.km
6	MF	300 to 3 000 kHz	Hectometric waves	B.hm
7	HF	3 to 30 MHz	Decametric waves	B.dam
8	VHF	30 to 300 MHz	Metric waves	B.m
9	UHF	300 to 3 000 MHz	Decimetric waves	B.dm
10	SHF	3 to 30 GHz	Centimetric waves	B.cm
11	EHF	30 to 300 GHz	Millimetric waves	B.mm
12	·	300 to 3 000 GHz	Decimillimetric waves	

Note 1: "Band Number N" (N = band number) extends from 0.3×10^N Hz to 3×10^N Hz.

Note 2: Prefix: $k = kilo (10^3)$, $M = mega (10^6)$, $G = giga (10^9)$, $T = tera (10^{12})$.

Reasons: In view of No. 6, the bands above 3 000 GHz do not need to be included in No. 208.

NOC 209

210

to

NOT allocated.

234

SUP		ARTICLE 3
MOD		Section II. Nomenclature of Dates and Times Used in Radiocommunication
NOC	235 to 238	. sa
	239 to 263	NOT allocated.
SUP		ARTICLE 4
MOD		Section III. Designation of Emissions
MOD	264	§ 1. (1) Emissions shall be designated according to their necessary bandwidth and their classification in accordance with the method described in Appendix S1.
SUP	265 to 273	
		Reasons: The method of designating emissions is transferred to Appendix S1.
	274 to 298	NOT allocated.
(MOD)		ARTICLE 5 <u>S3</u>
NOC		Technical Characteristics of Stations
NOC	299	
(MOD)	300	(2) Also, as far as is compatible with practical considerations, the choice of transmitting, receiving and measuring equipment shall be based on the most recent advances in the technique as indicated, <i>inter alia</i> , in CCIRITU-R Recommendations.

NOC	301	
(MOD)	302	§ 3. To the maximum extent possible, equipment to be used in a station should apply signal processing methods which enable the most efficient use of the frequency spectrum in accordance with the relevant CCIRITU-R Recommendations. These methods include, <i>inter alia</i> , certain bandwidth expansion techniques, and in particular, in amplitude-modulation systems, the use of the single-sideband technique.
MOD	303	§ 4. (1) Transmitting stations shall conform to the frequency tolerances specified in Appendix 7-ITU-R Recommendation (see Annex AP 7).
MOD	304	(2) Transmitting stations shall conform to the maximum permitted spurious emission power levels specified Appendix 8-in ITU-R Recommendation (see Annex AP 8).
		Reasons: Appendices to be transferred to ITU-R Recommendations.
MOD	305	(3) Transmitting stations shall conform to the maximum permitted power levels for out-of-band emissions specified for certain services and classes of emission in the present Regulations-e.g. Appendices 17-and 27 Aer2*. In the absence of such specified maximum permitted power levels transmitting stations shall, to the maximum extent practical, satisfy the requirements relating to the limitation of the out-of-band emissions specified in the most recent CCIRITU-R Recommendations.
SUP		* Note by the General Secretariat: See No. 5189 and Resolution
		Reasons: Note is no longer necessary. Other changes delete unnecessary text or reflect current practice.
NOC	306	
(MOD)	307	§ 5. (1) The bandwidths of emissions also shall be such as to ensure the most efficient utilization of the spectrum; in general this requires that bandwidths be kept at the lowest values which the state of the technique and the nature of the service permit. Appendix 6S1 is provided as a guide for the determination of the necessary bandwidth.
NOC	308 to 311	
(MOD)	312	§ 7. To ensure compliance with these Regulations, administrations shall arrange for frequent checks to be made of the emissions of stations under their jurisdiction. For this purpose, they shall use the means indicated in Article 20, if required. The technique of measurements and the intervals of measurements to be employed shall be, as far as is practicable, in accordance with the most recent CCIRITU-R Recommendations.

NOC 313

314

to NOT allocated.

338

		CHAPTER SII
NOC		Frequencies
(MOD)		ARTICLE 6 <u>S4</u>
MOD		General Rules for the Assignment and Use of Frequencies
ADD		Section I. General Rules
MOD	339	§ 1. Members shall endeavour to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum space used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services. To that end they shall endeavour to apply the latest technical advances as soon as possible 1.
(MOD)	339.1	1 No. 130195 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga Torremolinos, 1973)Constitution of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1992).
		Reasons: Update of the reference.
NOC	340	
MOD	341	§ 3. Any new assignment or any change of frequency or other basic characteristic of an existing assignment (see Appendix 1 or Appendix 3Appendix S4) shall be made in such a way as to avoid causing harmful interference to services rendered by stations using frequencies assigned in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations in this Chapter and the other provisions of these Regulations, the characteristics of which assignments are recorded in the Master International Frequency Register.
MOD	342	§ 4. Administrations of the Members shall not assign to a station any frequency in derogation of either the Table of Frequency Allocations given in this Chapter or the other provisions of these Regulations, except on the express condition that harmful interference shall not be caused to services carried on by stations such a station shall not cause harmful interference to, and shall not claim protection from harmful interference caused by, a station operating in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Convention and of these Regulations. Reasons: RR 342 presently refers to a transmitting station. It is modified to reflect the actual practice.
NOC	343 to 346	

MOD	347	§ 9. No provision of these Regulations prevents the use by a station in distress, or by a station providing assistance to it, of any means of radiocommunication at its disposal to attract attention, make known its the condition and location of the station in distress, and obtain or provide assistance.
SUP	348	Reasons: To combine the provisions of RR 347 and RR 348.
	349 to 373	NOT allocated.
SUP		ARTICLE 9
MOD		Section II. Special Rules for the Assignment and Use of Frequencies
NOC	953 to 963	
(ADD)	963A (5138)	§ 7bis. In exceptional cases, land mobile earth stations in the land mobile-satellite service may communicate with stations in the maritime mobile-satellite and aeronautical mobile-satellite services. Such operations shall comply with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations relating to those services and shall be subject to agreement among administrations concerned, taking due account of No. 953.
		Reasons: Provision is transferred from Chapter XII, which has been suppressed except for this paragraph.
NOC	964 965 to 989	NOT allocated.
(MOD)		ARTICLE 8 <u>S5</u>
NOC		Frequency Allocations
NOC		Introduction
NOC	391	

NOC			Section I. Regions and Areas
NOC	392 and 392.1		·
NOC			Graphique, p. RR8-2
NOC	393 to 412		
NOC		S	ection II. Categories of Services and Allocations
MOD	413		Primary , Permitted and Secondary Services
		Reasons: \deleted.	VGE recommendation 1/17. Permitted category of service
NOC	414 and 415		
SUP	416		
		Reasons:	See MOD 413.
(MOD)	417	•	seb) services the names of which are printed in "normal characters" (example: Mobile); these are called "secondary" services (see Nos. 420 to 423).
NOC	418		
SUP	419	-	
		Reasons:	See MOD 413.
(MOD)	420	(4) (3	Stations of a secondary service:
MOD	421	•	shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary or permitted services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;
		Reasons:	See MOD 413.
MOD	422	•	 cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary or permitted service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date;
		Reasons:	See MOD 413.
NOC	423		

424 (MOD) (5)(4) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as allocated to a service "on a secondary basis" in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a secondary service (see Nos. 420 to 423). (6)(5) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as MOD 425 allocated to a service "on a primary basis", or "on a permitted basis" in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is a primary service or a permitted service only in that area or country-(see No. 419). See MOD 413. Reasons: NOC 426 to 436 ADD Before bringing into use and notifying the Bureau of any 436A assignment in a service which is subject to this regulation, the procedure of Article \$9 shall be applied; such an assignment shall be considered to be in conformity with the Table of Frequency Allocations only after the successful application of Article \$9. Reasons: VGE recommendation 1/21. NOC Section III. Description of the Table of Frequency Allocations NOC 437 to 443 NOC Section IV. Table of Frequency Allocations (See No. 208) NOC kHz 9 - 70NOC 444 and 445 MOD 446 Additional allocation: In Bulgaria, the German Democratic WARC-92 Republic, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 14 - 17 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a permitted primary basis. Reasons: VGE recommendation 1/17. Permitted category of service deleted, but replaced by primary. 447 NOC WARC-92 and 448 **Mob-87**

Additional allocation: In Bulgaria, Poland, the German MOD 449 WARC-92 Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the band 67 - 70 kHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a permitted primary basis. Reasons: VGE recommendation 1/17. Permitted category of service deleted, but replaced by primary. NOC kHz 70 - 110 NOC 450 and 451 Mob-87 In Region 2, the establishment and operation of stations in the MOD 452 maritime radionavigation service in the bands 70 - 90 kHz and 110 - 130 kHz shall be subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14 with administrations whose services, operating in accordance with the Table, may be affected and No. 436A shall apply. However, stations of the fixed, maritime mobile and radiolocation services shall not cause harmful interference to stations in the maritime radionavigation service established under such agreements. Reasons: VGE recommendation 1/21. Standardized reference for Article 14 footnotes. NOC 453 to 454 NOC kHz 110 - 130

455 and 456

NOC

kHz 130 – 315

		Allocation to Services		
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	
	130 – 148.5	130 – 160	130 – 160	
	MARITIME MOBILE	FIXED	FIXED	
MOD	#FIXED#	MARITIME MOBILE	MARITIME MOBILE	
	454 457		RADIONAVIGATION	
	148.5 – 255	454	454	
	BROADCASTING	160 – 190	160 – 190	
		FIXED	FIXED	
			Aeronáutical	
SUP		459	Radionavigation	
		190 – 200		
		AERONAUTICAL RA	DIONAVICATION	
	100 101 100		I	
	460 461 462	200 – 275	200 – 285	
	255 – 283.5	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	
	BROADCASTING	Aeronautical Mobile	Aeronautical Mobile	
MOD SUP	#AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION# 463	275 – 285		
	462 464	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	,	
	283.5 – 315	Aeronautical Mobile		
	MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION (radiobeacons) 466	Maritime Radionavigation (radiobeacons)		
MOD	#AERONAUTICAL	285 – 315		
	RADIONAVIGATION/	MARITIME RADION/ (radiobeacons) 466		
MOD	465 466A	#AERONAUTICAL RA	ADIONAVIGATION/	

Reasons: VGE recommendation 1/17. Permitted category of service deleted, but replaced by primary. See SUP 459, and SUP 463, below.

NOC 457

WARC-92 and 458 Mob-87

SUP	459	
		Reasons: VGE recommendation 1/18. Merging of aeronautical fixed with the fixed service. Deletion of the aeronautical fixed service.
NOC	460 to 462	
SUP	463	
		Reasons: VGE recommendation 1/17. Consequential to deletion of permitted category of service.
NOC	464 to 466	
MOD	466A Mob-87	Additional Allocation: in Region 1, the frequency band 285.3 - 285.7 kHz is also allocated to the maritime radionavigation service (other than radiobeacons) on a permitted primary basis.
		Reasons: VGE recommendation 1/17. Permitted category of service deleted but replaced by primary.